7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

ent value of their clothing and bedding; and about 20 per cent of the original value of clothing and bedding. Five years is a long time for a cotton garment to wear, but it is surprising what can be done with patches, and second-hand clothing can be bought very cheaply in some of the markets.

We have not attempted any study of the detailed clothing expenditure. When the families are able to have new clothes, they usually buy the cloth and make it up themselves. Even the majority of the cloth shoes are made at home. Hats, garters, knitted socks, the black bands that are tied around the bottoms of the trousers, some of the shoes, are usually bought ready-made. Naturally these articles are only a small part of the clothing budget. The prices of second-hand clothing have not been investigated, as they would not be significant.

If the families are grouped according to the amount of income per food cost consumption unit, the average proportion spent for clothes by the families in the different groups shows virtually no tendency to increase until the income is more than $17.50 per unit per month. Then there is a distinct rise from 6 per cent to over 10 per cent. With a further increase in income, the proportion used for clothing remained approximately the same, though with some fluctuations, until the income was more than $100 per unit per month. Then it dropped almost one-half, to 5.3 per cent. (Table 14.)